

InGRID Expert Workshop
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Guy Van Gyes



InGRID project

This project is supported by funding under the EU Seventh Research Framework Programme – Capacities



Overview

- WHAT IS IT?
- SHOW IT: Poverty research
- WHY IT NEEDS YOU (timely)?

Part One



WHAT IS IT?

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European Science Policy theory

- “State-of-the-art research infrastructures becomes increasingly complex and costly, often requiring integration of different equipment, services and data sources, as well as extensive transnational collaboration.”
- “Further development and wider use of research infrastructures at Union level will make a significant contribution to development of the European Research Area.”
- the [European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures \(ESFRI\) roadmap](#)

Integrating and Opening existing National RIs of pan-European Interest

- To open up key national research infrastructures to all European researchers and to ensure their optimal use and joint development
- Support to “European Research Infrastructures Networks” bringing together infrastructures in a given field

Activities will cover: Transnational and virtual access;
Networking to foster a culture of cooperation; Joint research to improve the services provided by the infrastructures

Examples

- LASERLAB-EUROPE III : The integrated initiative of European laser research infrastructures III
- SFERA : Solar Facilities for the European Research Area
- ECRIN-IA: European Clinical Research Infrastructures Network
- ARIADNE : Advanced Research Infrastructure for Archaeological Dataset Networking in Europe

What is a European Research infrastructure?

HELPING HANDS

Research infrastructure =

- facility or platform
- provides resources and services
- to the scientific community
- Aim: enable to conduct top-level research

FACILITATING RESEARCH

Supports scientists in research

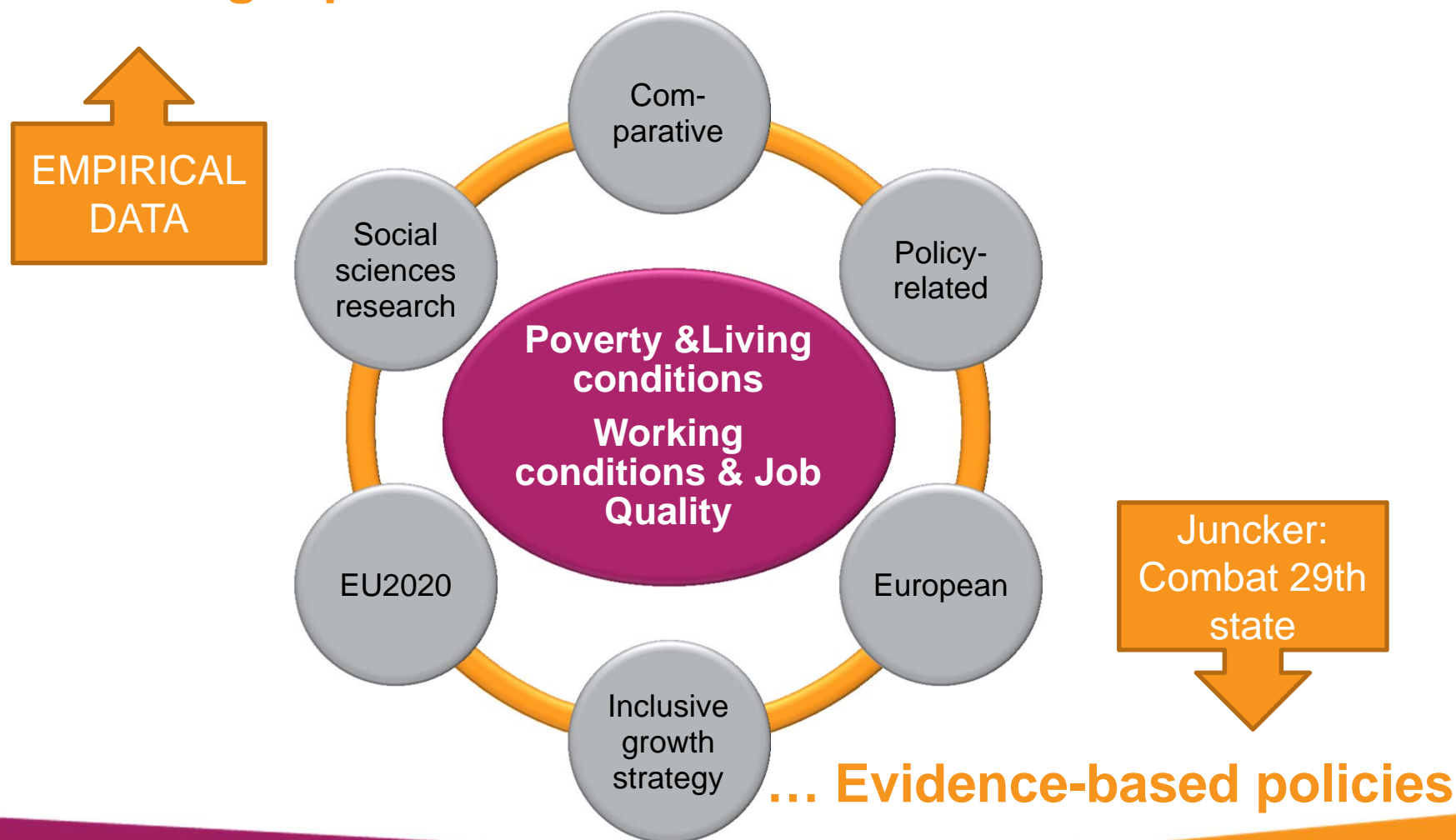
- to access, order, analyse, store and reuse
- data and knowledge
- in ways otherwise impossible

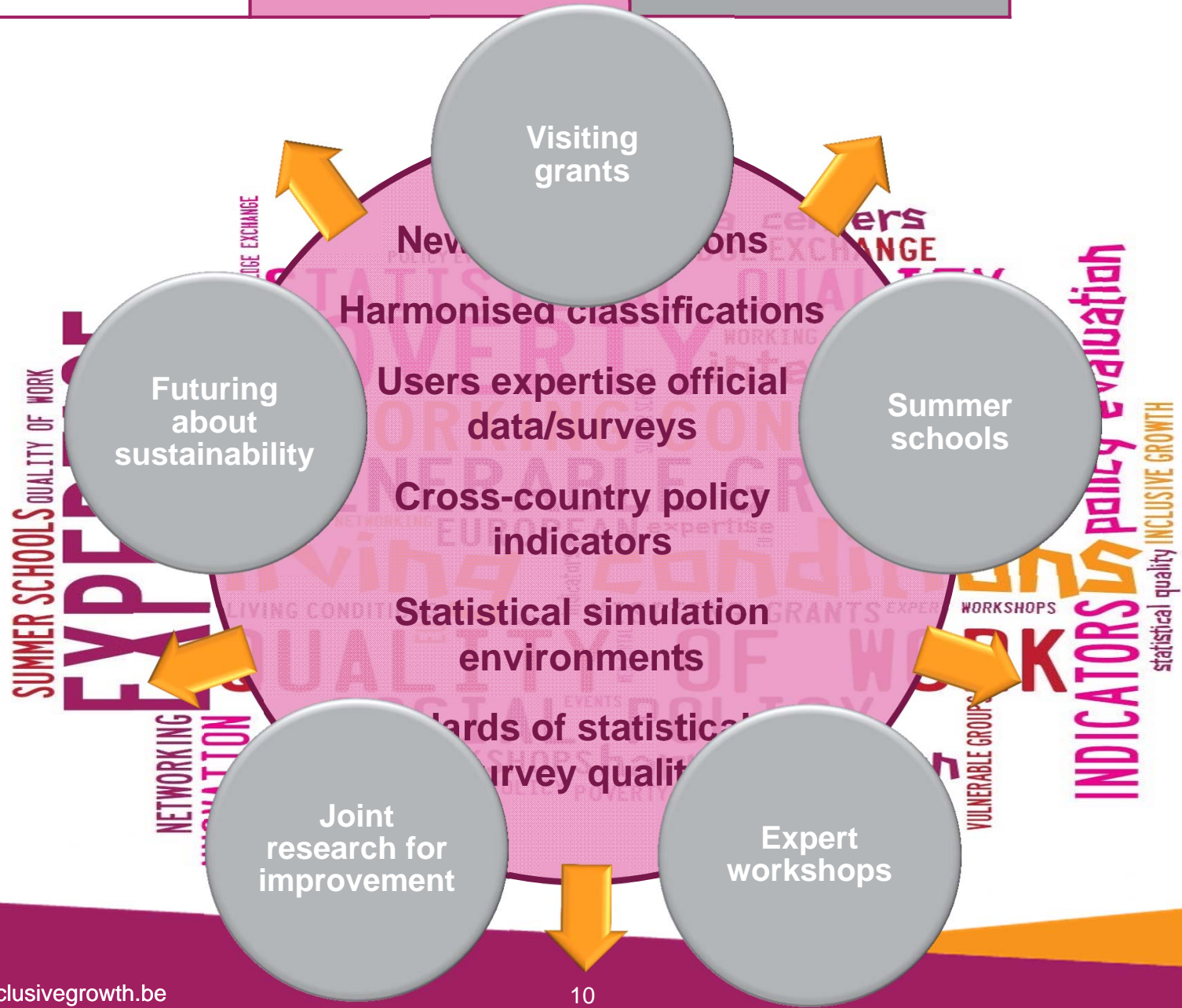
Inclusive growth strategy?

- EU2020 strategy – Social Market fundamental
- growth that generates decent jobs, gives opportunities to all segments of society, especially excluded groups, and distributes the income and non-income gains from prosperity more equally across society
- Major problem in current EU (divergence)
- Also in the better years of 90s and 2000s: growing inequality, + major problems of poverty + unemployment (OECD report)

The InGRID Research Infrastructure

Facilitating top-level research ...





Current impact

- 17 partners with track-record working together
 - Improve expertise + making available to others
 - Improved access: simulation technology; EU-SILC; EWCS
- Enhanced European added value of research capabilities: harmonisation, integration, better accuracy
 - State-of-the-art reviews: indicators for vulnerable groups, measurement of occupations, national surveys working conditions, quality problems indicators
- Knowledge exchange with community-of-interest
- Knowledge exchange with policy experts/practitioners

Current impact -Transnational access (TNA)

- Visiting grants to 13 data expertise centres
- 5 – 20 working days
- Travel reimbursement & subsistence allowance
- Every quarter call: already more than 120 visitors and around 1000 visiting days

Poverty & living conditions	Working conditions & vulnerability	Social policy analysis	Statistical quality management
TÁRKI-POLC	AIAS (UvA)	SOFI (SU)	UNIPi-DEM
IECM (CED)	HIVA-KU Leuven	CSB (UA)	S3RI (SOTON)
IRISS (CEPS/INSTEAD)	CEE	ISER (UEssex)	
BIGSSS, CeS & EMPAS (UBremen)			
LIS			

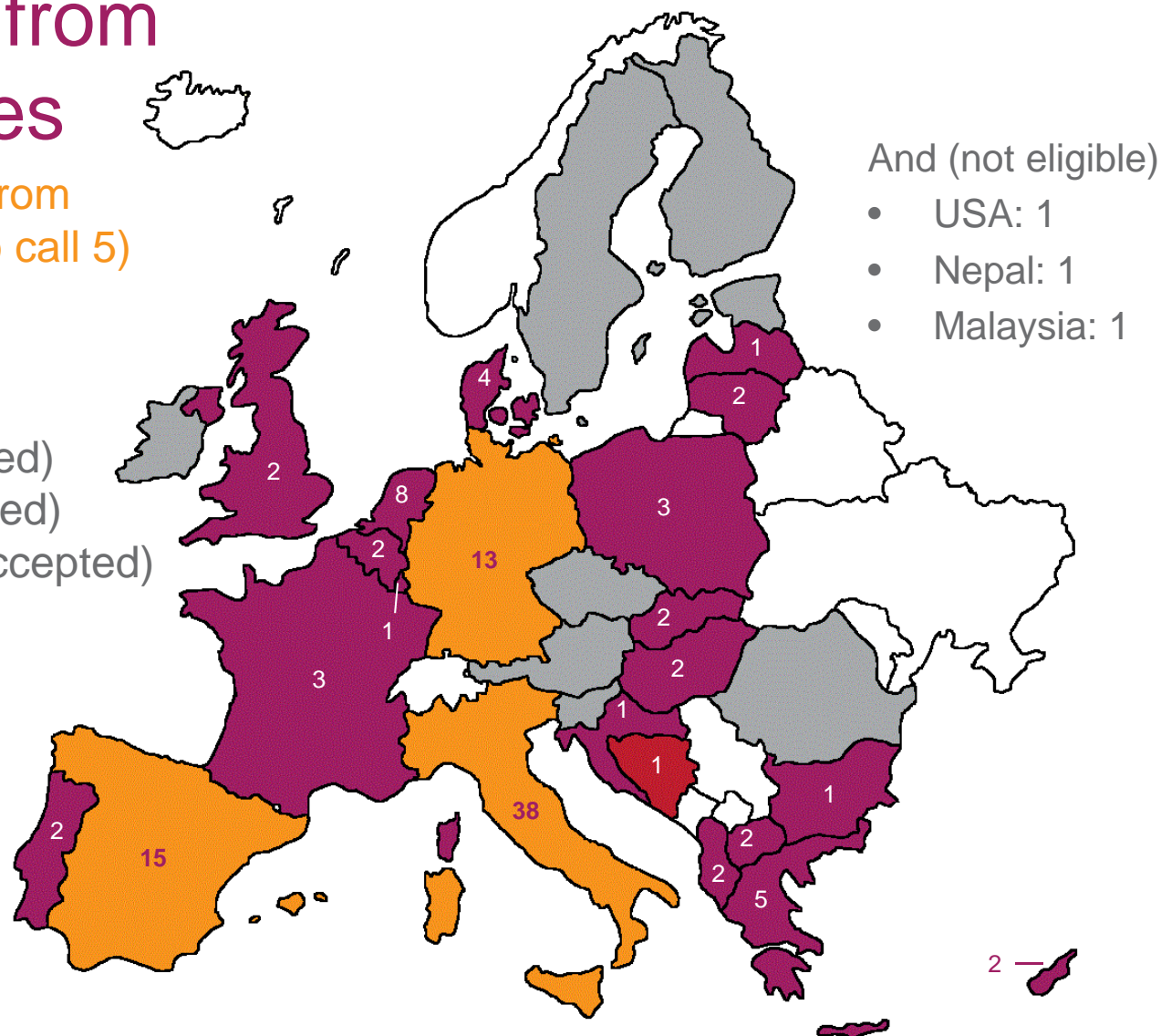
Applicants from 25 Countries

Accepted visitors from **21** countries (up to call 5)

Most from

- Italy (28 accepted)
- Spain (5 accepted)
- Germany (12 accepted)

Not (yet) from all EU countries



Part Two

SHOW: POVERTY RESEARCH

Overview of Poverty and Living Conditions Pillar

RTD (Research activities)

- WP20: Innovative tools and protocols for P&LC res (TARKI with KU Leuven, UNI – HB(remen), CED)

COORD (Coordination activities)

- WP3.1: expert seminars poverty research (TARKI)
Visualisation march 2016
- WP4.1: summer school advanced poverty research (UNI-HB/TARKI)

SUPP (Support activities)

- WP8: TNA TARKI-Polc (TARKI)
- WP11: TNA IECM (CED)
- WP12: TNA IRISS (CEPS-INSTEAD)
- WP15: TNA BIGSSS (UNI-HB)
- WP19: LIS (LIS)

Agreement with Eurostat on EU-SILC data

Objectives of the RTD

Main aim: to improve methodologies and protocols of research on poverty and living conditions of specific vulnerable groups.

Specific objectives:

- ☐ **synthesise and make accessible** data and knowledge in a structured form that backs comparative research on social policies, improves infrastructure to reach vulnerable groups at risk of poverty;
- ☐ **organise indicators and research** results in a theoretical frame, with the aim of avoiding bottlenecks and temptations to carry on purely data driven research on poverty and living conditions;
- ☐ create synergy between existing knowledge and data infrastructures and to support the **development of methodologies** and data infrastructure facilitating territorial analysis of poverty and living conditions.

Vulnerable groups in focus

A. easy-to-reach groups:

- (a) children (0-17 years),
- (b) youth (15-30 years)
- (c) older people (65+ years);

- To produce a full and integrated monitoring database: IPOLIS
- Data visualization (WP5)

B. hard-to-identify groups: (d) migrants, (e) Roma, (f) travellers;

C. hard-to-reach groups: (g) institutionalised people (h) undocumented immigrants and (i) homeless people

- To develop protocols for the creation of a database in a later phase

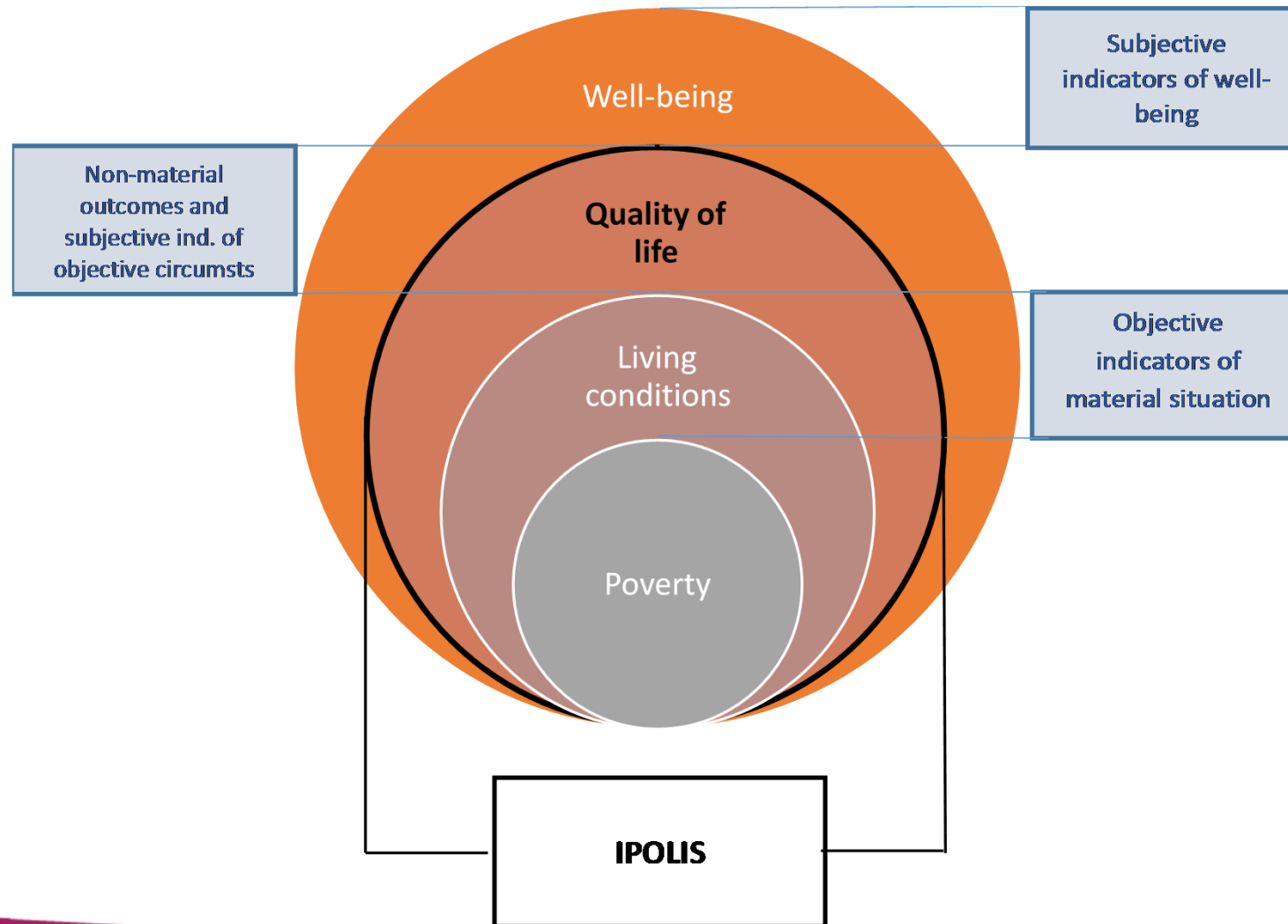
Horizontal aspects:

- EU2020 poverty target
- intergenerational transmission of poverty

Tasks

- Building an integrated poverty and living conditions indicator system (IPOLIS) to improve infrastructure for analysing and monitoring the situation of most vulnerable groups
 - Partners: TARKI, KU Leuven, UNI-HB
 - Framework
 - Recommendations on data improvement
 - Methodological reports on the vulnerable groups: assessment of the infrastructure
- Optimising the use of census micro-data to analyse and monitor poverty and living conditions at the territorial level in Europe.
 - Partners: CED, UNI-HB
- Identifying priorities for future data collection
 - Partners: KU Leuven, TARKI

Conceptual framework of IPOLIS



Domains and components

	DOMAIN	COMPONENT
1.	MATERIAL LIVING CONDITIONS	Income, expenditure, wealth Poverty Material deprivation Housing Poverty and social exclusion (EU2020)
2.	LABOUR MARKET ATTACHMENT AND WORK-LIFE BALANCE	Labour market attachment Work-life balance
3.	EDUCATION AND TRAINING	Access to and quality of education Educational achievement
4.	HEALTH AND RISK BEHAVIOURS	Health status Health behaviours Risk behaviours
5.	SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS AND PARTICIPATION	Family and peer relationships Civic participation
6.	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND PHYSICAL SAFETY	Environmental quality Physical safety
7.	POLICY INDICATORS	
8.	CONTEXT INDICATORS	

Databases: Eurostat, PISA, PIRLS, TIMSS, ICCS, ESPAD, HBSC

After the collection of all the available data for each indicator and their respective breakdowns, the data files will be merged into a single panel database in STATA format.

Data Access		
1. Readily Available Online (Source)	2. Available Online - Calculation from MicroData (Source)	3. Not Available Online - Access through Contact (Source)
Material Living Conditions Indicators (Eurostat)	Education and Training (PISA, PIRLS, TIMSS)	Health and Risk behaviour (HBSC, ESPAD)
Labour Market Attachment and Work- Life Balance (Eurostat)	Some Breakdowns of the Readily available indicators (see the next table)	Social Connectedness and Participation (HBSC, ESPAD)
Environmental Quality and Physical Safety (Eurostat)		Environmental Quality and Physical Safety (HBSC)

**Gábos, A. – M. Kopasz (2014a) Concept Paper
for an Integrated Poverty and Living Condition
Indicator System (IPOLIS) Database
Budapest:Tárki 2014**

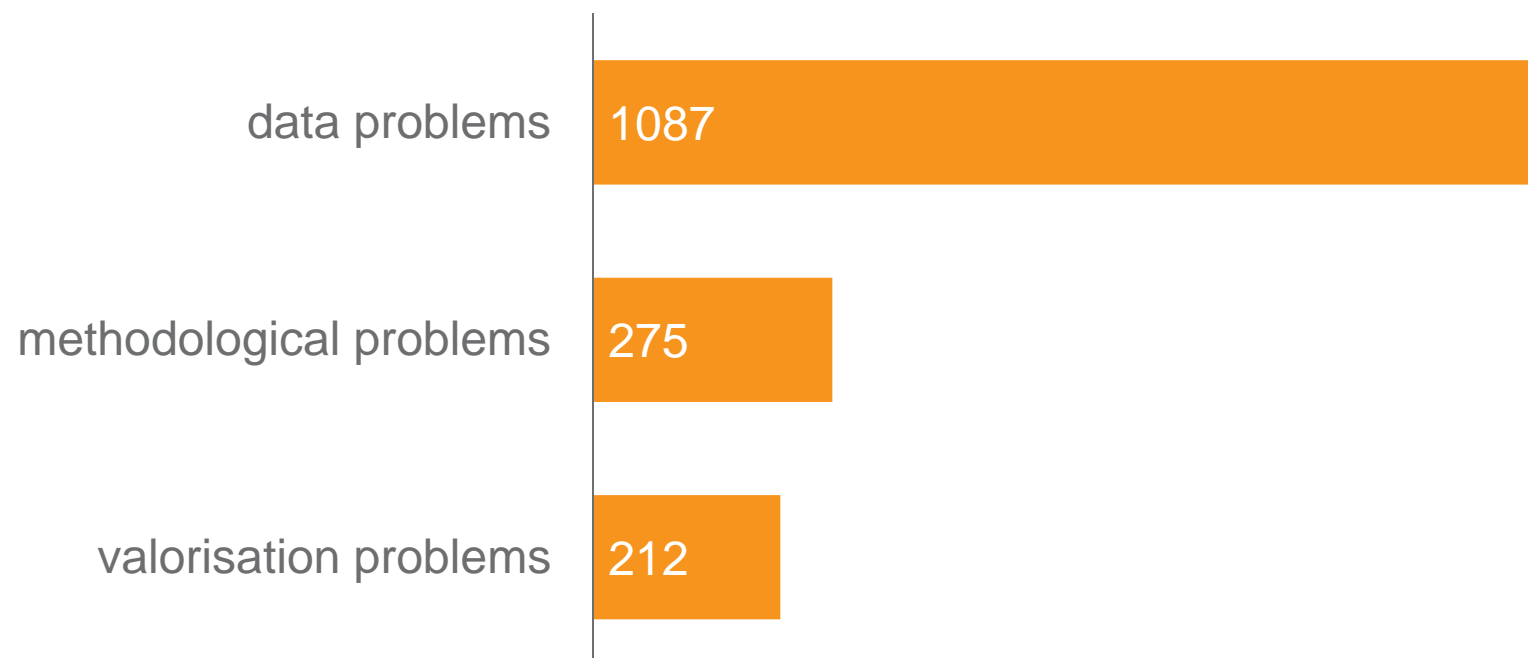
**Gábos, A. – M. Kopasz (2014b) Methodological
and data infrastructure report on children
Budapest:Tárki 2014**



Part Three

BASIC BUILDING BLOCK DATA

Delphi survey: research infrastructure needs



InGRID added value

- NEED
 - Comparative, harmonised
 - Cooperation
 - Culture of sharing
 - Timeliness
 - Documented
 - Access
- DATA EXPERT CENTRES
 - Integration, research expertise: connecting, diffusing, improving (statistical), linking with policy or other situational indicators
 - CED initiative census data
 - LIS household income data

CED challenge

- High-density poverty maps
- Glo-calisation in policy benchmarking



Thank you!
www.inclusivegrowth.be

Co-ordinator

Guy Van Gyes
Monique Ramioul



Partners

TÁRKI Social Research Institute Inc. (HU)
Amsterdam Institute for Advanced labour Studies, Universiteit van Amsterdam (NL)
The Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholms Universitet (SE)
Fachbereich IV, Wirtschafts- und Sozialstatistik, Universität Trier (DE)
Centre d'Etudis Demogràfics, Campus de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (ES)
Centre d'Etudes de Population, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (LU)
Centre for Social Policy, Universiteit Antwerpen (BE)
Institute for Social & Economic Research, University of Essex (UK)
Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, Universität Bremen (DE)
Department of Dynamics of Organisations of Work, Centre d'Etudes de l'Emploi (FR)
The Centre for European Policy Studies (BE)
Dipartimento di Economica e Menagement, Università di Pisa (IT)
Social Statistics Division, University of Southampton (UK)
Luxembourg Income Study, asbl (LU)
WageIndicator Foundation (NL)
School of Social Sciences, The University of Manchester (UK)

InGRID

Inclusive Growth Research
Infrastructure Diffusion
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For further information about the
InGRID project, please contact
inclusive.growth@kuleuven.be
www.inclusivegrowth.be
p/a HIVA – Research Institute
for Work and Society
Parkstraat 47 box 5300
3000 Leuven
Belgium